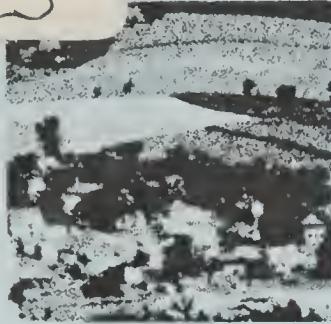


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LAND USE NOTES 1

United States Department of Agriculture Committee on Planning
And Policy for Land Use and Land Conservation, Assistant
Secretary Robert W. Long Chairman, Participating Agencies;
ASCS, CSRS, ERS, ES, FmHA, FS, RDS, SCS.

May 1975

WHY A NEW NEWSLETTER?

We believe that this first issue of "Land Use Notes" is something that you have been waiting for. At least we hope so, for the following reason.

When the Secretary of Agriculture established the USDA Committee on Land Use in 1973, he charged the Committee with the mission "to coordinate the Department's interests and responsibilities in the Nation's effort to assure that land is used for the greatest long term benefit of all the people." During the two years since it was organized the Committee has worked diligently to carry out that mission. Last year we conducted five regional workshops on Land Use which brought together over 500 USDA people in leadership positions at state and regional levels. One of the outgrowths of that series of meetings was a consensus that there should be better communication between the Washington and state levels of USDA on matters of land use. That is the reason for this newsletter.

As we work toward a stronger, more effective role for USDA in assisting individuals, organizations, and state and local governments, to improve the quality of their land use planning and management, there must be clear and firm USDA policies. There must also be an exchange of information among the USDA state level committees as to their experiences in land use activities --what has worked, what hasn't worked and why. We also want to keep you posted quickly and accurately on what is going on in Washington, on this

rapidly shifting scene in land use-- both in Congress and among other Federal departments. These are the things we will try to do in this newsletter. If we are not providing the information you need--let us know. When you believe your activities are worth reporting to other states--let us know.

Send your comments to the chairman of our subcommittee on State Activities, Norman Berg, Associate Administrator, SCS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 or to any of the other agency representatives who serve on our committee.

Please help us to make this newsletter useful to you and to us.

Robert W. Long, Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research and Education

TO WHOM - HOW OFTEN - HOW BIG

LAND USE NOTES will be distributed only within USDA. It will be sent in quantity to the key person on each state's Rural Development Committee who is responsible for the land use activities of that state committee. He will distribute it to those committee members who are or should be involved in land use matters.

We will not adhere to a rigid schedule. Successive issues may be put out from two weeks to six weeks apart--but we will try to stay within that range.

The issue will vary from one to four pages depending on our volume of newsworthy material. We will avoid using "filler" material just to maintain a size or schedule.

INTRODUCING THE COMMITTEE

The USDA Committee on Land Use-- officially known as the Committee on Planning and Policy for Land Use and Land Conservation, has the following members:

Our chairman is Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long.

Representing Forest Service-- Einar Roget, Associate Deputy for State and Private Forestry.

Representing Soil Conservation Service --Norman Berg, Associate Administrator.

Representing Economic Research Service --Lyle Shertz, Deputy Administrator for Resource and Development Economics.

Representing Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service--Ray Hunter, Director, Environmental Quality and Land Use Division.

Representing Extension Service-- John Bottum, Assistant Administrator for Rural Development.

Representing Farmers Home Administration--Joseph Hanson, Deputy Administrator for Program Operations.

Representing Rural Development Service --William Ward, Deputy Administrator.

Representing Cooperative State Research Service-- J.D. Sullivan, Deputy Administrator for Natural Resources and Special Programs.

These representatives, along with their alternate members serve on one or more subcommittees which have specific work assignments. The subcommittees are concerned with National Legislation,

Interdepartmental Cooperation, Inter-governmental Relations, State Land Use Activities, Education and Information, Basic Data, USDA Policy, USDA Programs, and Research.

Our newsletter will keep you advised on the work of these subcommittees. For example, the one on Basic Data has a task force working on a Prime Lands Seminar to be held in Washington in late July. This seminar will bring together the best current research in the country on the following themes: (1) Demands for preserving agricultural land, (2) Identification of "prime" land, and (3) Implementation needs in preserving agricultural land. An effort is being organized in cooperation with the Council of State Governments, to conduct a series of regional conferences on the same themes to follow up the Washington seminar.

TESTIMONY ON LEGISLATION

On March 18, Secretary Long testified before the Subcommittee on the Environment, of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In discussing the legislation proposed by Congressman Morris Udall, the "Land Use and Resource Conservation Act" (HR 3510), Mr. Long stated, "Encouraging improved land use programs throughout America is of deep and continuing interest to USDA. In addition, it is very important to the landowners, operators, and users who produce the food and fiber upon which this country depends. We have testified on similar legislation in the past. But this is 1975, and we must be concerned with the realities of the current situations. Our country is experiencing serious economic problems, and the Federal budget is facing staggering deficits. In the face of this situation the President has pledged to avoid new programs requiring additional Federal spending. For this reason, we oppose the passage of Federal land use legislation at this time." He went on to state, "In the Department of

Agriculture, we have established policies and directed programs to assist State and local governments to carry out their land use management responsibilities."

AVOIDING CONFUSION ON BILL NUMBERS

In addition to HR 3510 mentioned previously, you may hear mention of HR 4342 or HR 5633 also on the subject of "Land Use and Resource Conservation." All three of these are the same bill. The reason for the bill in triplicate is that the House rules say you can only have 25 sponsors on a bill. Mr. Udall has lined up 75 Congressmen to co-sponsor his bill--thus we have 3 bills.

CHANCES OF PASSAGE

The critical point of decision for land use legislation in this congress now appears to be in the House Interior Committee. The ayes and nays appear to be closely balanced. If the Interior Committee approves, approval by the full House seems likely. In the Senate, Senator Jackson has introduced S. 984, a "Land Resource Planning Assistance Act" which is similar to his previous effort the "Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act" which easily passed the Senate in the last Congress. This new version has an extensive new section on Energy Facilities Planning--which should give it additional attention in this time of energy crises.

NEWS FROM YOU

State activities have been summarized in a report to the Land Use Committee from our subcommittee on State Activities.

The land use activities of the State Rural Development Committees were surveyed and analyzed for effectiveness. The analysis categorized the activities among five classes ranging from most to least progress.

The most effective activity appears to be in the states of Alabama, California, and New Mexico where the State Rural Development Committees have appointed special Land Use Groups to provide leadership and coordination. These groups have developed USDA action plans, assigned responsibilities for carrying them out and specific time schedules for completion.

In about one-third of the states a Land Use Group has been appointed from within the Rural Development Committee and they are still at work on preparing a plan of action.

One-quarter of the states have thus far reported little, if any, departure from past practices of the Rural Development Committee. There are some situations where doing something different may be inappropriate or very difficult--each state committee will have to work out their own solution.

Here are a few notable actions:

New Jersey - "Hundreds" of packets of material entitled "USDA Services on Land Use Planning in New Jersey" have been distributed.

North Dakota - USDA Committee has prepared a slide-tape set, "Planning for our Future Communities." Their next project is a similar set on "Land Use Planning."

Iowa - Six land use workshops have been held, 440 USDA people participated.

In future issues of LAND USE NOTES we look forward to reporting on the progress you are making within your states on making USDA a more effective agency in land use activity.



LAND USE NOTES 2

United States Department of Agriculture Committee on Planning and Policy for Land Use and Land Conservation. Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long, Chairman. Participating Agencies; ASCS, CSRS, ERS, ES, FmHA, FS, RDS, SCS, REA.

REA IS ADDED

The letters REA have been added to the list of participating agencies at the top of the page. This action was taken by Secretary Long at the request of David Hamil, Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. Mr. Leo Thorsness, Assistant to the Administrator, will be the committee member, and Mr. David Askegaard, Deputy Administrator, will be his alternate.

AID ON NUCLEAR ENERGY SITES

One value of a departmental committee on Land Use has been our coordinated response to requests for assistance from other federal agencies. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission asked the department to participate in an interdepartmental review of NRC's Nuclear Energy Center Site Study. This study will investigate the feasibility of establishing a small number of nuclear energy centers in key locations around the country, each center covering an area of approximately 75 square miles and including up to 40 nuclear reactor units within the site. The land use impact of such concentrations of electric power are of obvious concern to the department. REA is providing staff assistance for the department's liaison activity with NRC.

FIRST COASTAL ZONE PROGRAMS ARRIVE

The first two state coastal-zone management programs have been submitted by Washington and Maine. These must be approved by the Secretary of Commerce before the states are eligible for further grants under the continuing management phase of the program. Our USDA committee, with leadership by SCS, is coordinating

USDA's review and comment on these programs to the Secretary of Commerce. The Land Use Group within the State Rural Development Committee should get involved with the CZM lead agency in your state if one exists. Your early participation will insure a better coordinated program when it eventually comes to Washington for review.

A BOOST FOR PRIME FARMLANDS

The California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission has issued a major policy recommendation that all prime agricultural lands and all lands now being used or appropriate for producing coastal-dependent and coastal-related crops shall be maintained in agricultural use except:

- (1) Where conversion is required for public service facilities such as airports, roads or coastal trails, energy facilities, or mineral extraction (provided the proposed facility or activity is necessary and is consistent with other coastal plan policies, and there is no alternative location that would result in less environmental damage); and
- (2) small parcels already within urbanized area.

A MILLION ACRES LOST

EPA Administrator Russell Train said recently, "Every year we lose roughly a million acres of prime agricultural land to urbanization. We cannot prudently pursue, with such single-minded intensity, squeezing more and

more out of an acre of land without being far more certain that we are not squeezing the life out of it and out of the agricultural system itself."

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS MAKES PROGRESS

The New Jersey General Assembly passed (by vote of 49-7) a bill to permit communities to enact TDR ordinances. The bill must still pass the State Senate.

SEWER LINES AND LAND USE

New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection, which allocates sewer construction funds, has decided to favor urban areas over rural-suburban areas. Sewer projects encourage urban growth, and the department is concerned about the loss of open space and farmland.

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION IN COLORADO

The SCSA Journal of Soil and Water Conservation (March-April 1975 issue) told of a three-county area along Colorado's Front Range that grew in population from 159,000 in 1950 to about 310,000 in 1970. Much of the growth was on or near the area's 560,000 acres of irrigated farmland, and created a number of problems for communities. The new subdivisions "strain road systems, rural water systems, electrical systems, school bus systems, police and fire protection systems, to say nothing of the sanitation problems that might occur. They burden local irrigation systems because of diminished service areas. Often they cause adjacent irrigated lands to be idled. The primary impact of scattered subdivisions then is one of interference with the community and agricultural activities rather than displacement of irrigated land. Rural subdivisions undoubtedly push the price of land to levels that are hard to support on the basis of agricultural productivity alone." The article describes the difficulty in getting

elected local officials to exercise their limited authority to control land use and to consider the region-wide impacts of their decisions. It concludes that in order to get a unified, well-conceived regional plan of land use--that protects valuable resources, such as irrigated land, while providing for growth--some authority from higher levels of government may be needed.

BACK TO THE COUNTRY

ERS has made a special study of population growth from 1970 to 1973 and notes that, for the first time this century, rural areas have shown more rapid growth than cities. During this 3-year period, non-metropolitan counties grew 4.2 percent compared with 2.9 percent for metropolitan area counties. Calvin Beale, ERS demographer, believes that while there are still major movements of population in both directions between metropolitan and rural areas, the net balance is now shifting toward the rural areas. The trend will have important consequences for land-use patterns in the non-metropolitan areas of the country.

KEEPING FARMLAND IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

The New York Times has reported that the Suffolk County (N.Y.) legislature has voted to proceed with appraisals of the 13,000 acres of farmland whose owners have offered to sell development rights to the county. One more hurdle remains--the county legislature must approve, by a 2/3 majority, the \$65 million bond issue to finance the purchase. Proponents of the plan will work to round up the necessary votes during the several months it will take to complete the appraisals. The Suffolk County program received national attention recently with a full-page story in TIME magazine.

WHAT IS PRIME AND UNIQUE FARMLAND?

SCS has asked its field staff to apply a revised definition of prime and unique farmland in delineating such areas on soil survey maps, in a test in 126 counties covering 48 states. The criteria for prime farmland include specific quantified factors related to soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply. Unique farmland is land other than prime that is scarce and used for the production of specific or specialty food or fiber crops such as citrus, olives, cranberries, fruits and vegetables. Representatives of ASCS, ES, FmHA, land-grant colleges, state planning groups and other interested federal and state agencies will be invited to help identify and locate unique farmland.

PIERCE COUNTY WANTS A MORATORIUM

The Pierce County Conservation District in Washington has collected 20,000 signatures on a petition to the County Commissioners calling for a moratorium on further conversion of agricultural lands to urban uses in the Tacoma area until the county planning program better identifies the lands in transition and provides for their protection.

AGRICULTURE GAINS IN HAWAII

A study of zoning changes in Hawaii, made during a 5-year period under the State Land Use Law, showed encouraging trends for agricultural interests. Under extreme public pressure, less than expected acreages were converted to urban from agriculture. Agricultural zoning, in fact, showed a significant gain. The major changes in zoned areas were:

Agriculture to Urban	4,700 ac.
Agriculture to Conservation	<u>28,600 ac.</u>
	33,300 ac.

Urban to Agriculture	3,400 ac.
Conservation to Agriculture	<u>33,300 ac.</u>
	36,700 ac.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ON LAND USE

-- "Evaluation of Hawaii's Land Use Laws," available free from the Hawaii Land Use Commission, P. O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804.

-- "Farmland, Will There Be Enough?," ERS 584

-- "Farmland Resources for the Future" ERS 385.

-- "Conservation of the Land, and the Use of Waste Materials for Man's Benefits," a report by 12 scientists, most from the mid-west, warning that residential and industrial land uses will continue to sprawl into open areas in chaotic fashion without a national land use policy. Available from Agriculture Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510.

-- "The Loss of Agricultural Land" by Roger Blobaum, presenting the viewpoint that local land use regulations and preferential taxation do not adequately preserve farmlands and that the solution is to purchase development rights. Available from Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington DC 20006.

REPORTS FROM STATE COMMITTEES

Alabama. --The State RD Council has issued a brochure, "Position Statement on Land Use Planning."

Tennessee.--"Land Use: Private Rights vs Public Needs" was the subject of a symposium sponsored by the Tennessee Association of Conservation Districts, Tennessee Conservation League, Farm Bureau, and others. More than 200 people participated.

Washington.--State and County RD committee are providing land use planning assistance in five high priority areas. Local USDA people have been assigned to help.

Arkansas.--The State RD committee conducted eight 1-day training sessions in each RD district. They used slide sets entitled "Land Use Planning Concepts" and "Technical Assistance Available."

Connecticut.--The State RD Committee has prepared natural resource inventory maps for four towns. Maps show flood plains, prime agricultural areas, wetlands and critical sediment sources.

Florida.--The State RD Committee has sponsored a statewide conference on land use planning.

Iowa.--The State RD Committee sponsored a statewide 1-day workshop for community leaders on land use planning and community development. About 200 people attended.

CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS

SCS has issued a new policy statement with regard to wetlands, Conservation Memorandum-15. SCS will not provide technical or financial assistance for draining or otherwise altering wetlands types 3 through 20 in order to convert them to other land uses. SCS can provide assistance to alter wetlands

types 1 and 2, including conversion to other uses such as cropland and pastureland. Wetland types 1 through 20 are described in Circular 39 of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1956.

THANK YOU, STATE COMMITTEES

Thirty-eight State Committees have responded to the request for information on land use legislation passed or considered this past year. In some states, of course, the Legislature is still in session, with some land use matters still to come up. We will be analyzing these responses soon, and will send a summary to all State Committees.

LAND USE NOTE #2 Issued June 18, 1975
Warren Zitzmann, Editor



LAND USE NOTES 3

United States Department of Agriculture Committee on Planning and Policy for Land Use and Land Conservation. Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long, Chairman. Participating Agencies; ASCS, CSRS, ERS, ES, FmHA, FS, RDS, SCS, REA.

USDA PRIME LAND SEMINAR

On July 15th, at Airlie House near Warrenton, VA, Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long welcomed a group of about 80 of the nation's experts in the fields of agricultural land use to discuss the issue of agricultural land retention. The participants were divided into five discussion groups charged with recommending USDA policies in consideration of the following subjects:

- (1) Assessing future demands for food, fiber, and timber.
- (2) Assessing future needs for land to supply food and fiber.
- (3) Strategy for defining, classifying, and mapping "prime" agricultural and timber lands.
- (4) Techniques for implementing plans to guide agricultural and timber land use.
- (5) USDA role in integrating agricultural interests into state and local planning.

A few of the highlights of the seminar's recommendations were:

- (1) USDA should seek establishment of a Land Resources Council or a combined Land and Water Resources Council, patterned after the existing Water Resources Council.
- (2) USDA should advocate a policy of retention of prime agricultural lands. Federal programs should avoid, whenever possible, the diversion of highly productive croplands to nonagricultural uses.

(3) USDA should encourage the development of a national land classification system based on soil and land attributes. This system should be broad enough to identify critical parameters on a national basis, yet be adaptable for the superimposing of measurement parameters useful for specific planning decisions at state and local levels.

(4) USDA should utilize its educational and technical assistance programs to aid state and local governments in evaluating the many implementative techniques which are or may become available in the effort to preserve prime agricultural land.

The background papers prepared for the seminar have been published under the title "Perspectives on Prime Lands." Copies of this publication will be sent to state committee chairmen for information. Other copies will be forthcoming through agency channels. Requests for additional copies can be sent to Neil Sampson, Resource Development Division, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Publication of the proceedings and recommendations of the seminar is being considered now by the USDA Land Use Committee. As these materials are prepared, you will receive copies.

LAND USE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

In mid-July the House Interior Committee voted 23-19 to defeat HR 3510, the land use bill sponsored by Congressman Morris Udall. This would appear to kill off any likelihood of land use legislation passing in this session of Congress. Testimony given before the House Committee on this

bill is now available from House Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, 1626 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515. One week after the defeat of HR 3510, Mr. Udall and Mr. Steelman (Texas) introduced HR 8932. This is essentially the same as HR 3510 but includes all the modifications that went into the bill as it attempted to gain the support of the committee members.

The supporters of land use legislation are now concentrating their efforts on strengthening the provisions of the Clean Air Act, to authorize land use plans and controls for preventing air pollution. The Water Pollution Control Act, Sec. 208, already contains this kind of authorization. Areawide waste treatment management planning is now underway in 149 areas throughout the country, financed by \$163 million in planning grants.

The House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands will soon be considering the Bureau of Land Management "Organic Act." The bill requires that the Secretary of the Interior prepare land use plans for all lands under BLM jurisdiction.

HUD 701 program - Comprehensive Planning Grants. This program will continue to be the main source of financing for general land use planning by state and local governments. It is having budget problems. The House Appropriations Committee recommended \$50 million for FY 1976, the Senate \$125 million. A compromise much closer to the Senate figure would be necessary to keep this program going at the pace that it has enjoyed in recent years.

LAND USE ADJACENT TO NUCLEAR ENERGY CENTER

Dennis Oldenstadt, Associate Director of Research and Project Coordinator for the Cooperative Extension Service at Washington State University, reports on an unusual project.

The Cooperative Extension Service has obtained access to 900 acres of land owned by the Energy Research and Development Administration near Richland, Washington. Within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this tract there is under construction a three-plant nuclear complex. A by-product of this complex will be a supply of 4000 gallons per minute of warm water (95-105° F) which will be available for research and demonstration purposes.

Oldenstadt says that the project will be operated as a regional endeavor with Idaho and Oregon participation in policymaking and management. The uniqueness and availability of the land and warm water will lead to a project design providing access to scientists from around the country and the world.

INNOVATIVE DESIGNS FOR HOME SEWAGE DISPOSAL

At a recent technical seminar sponsored by Soil Conservation Service, Dr. Johan Bouma discussed the results of his six years of research at the University of Wisconsin. Dr Bouma has led an extensive research program dealing with studies of the movement of liquid wastes in soils, identifying soil properties that influence this movement, and outlining innovative designs for onsite liquid waste disposal based on the nature of soils.

The innovative designs are likely to affect land use plans and decisions across wide areas of the country. Previously, housing has been effectively excluded from areas with no public sewers and with soils on which the conventional septic tank absorption system could not function properly. The innovative designs outlined by Dr. Bouma have been tested in monitored field installations in Wisconsin. Although some of the new systems may cost more than \$3,000 per dwelling, they are likely to appeal to developers or potential home owners who are stymied by lack of public sewers and severe soil problems.

Foremost among the innovative designs are three kinds of mounds that provide for adequate absorption and filtration on soils with slow permeability, seasonally high water tables, and shallow depths to creviced bedrock. The need for these and the other kinds of systems outlined is determined from information supplied by detailed soil surveys.

SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
30TH ANNUAL MEETING

"Land Use; Food and Living" was the theme of the SCSA international meeting held in August in San Antonio.

1500 Natural Resource Conservationists attended.

Conferees considered what actions will be necessary to provide an adequate supply of food and fiber for a world population of 6 billion people by year 2000.

A. H. Hannah, the Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, commented that although the western world has 45% of the world's arable land and less than 20% of the population, North America cannot hope to feed the world with its surplus food.

Mel Davis, Administrator of Soil Conservation Service, said that careful decisions must be made on retaining prime farmland or converting it to other uses. As much as 100 million acres of land could be put into crop production during the next 15 years to help meet world food needs.

ASSESSING OFFICERS CONSIDER PRESERVING AGRICULTURAL LAND

A national conference of assessing officers met in Washington this summer to discuss assessment problems on

agricultural land. The participants were in agreement on the following points:

--Preferential tax treatment for agricultural land has not kept such land in agricultural use, even when coupled with the deferred payment provision under which several years of the "avoided" taxes are paid at the time of conversion.

--Even complete elimination of the property tax would not keep a farmer in agriculture if other forces were at work to get him out; only 2% of the average farmer's income goes for property taxes.

--In rural areas, farmland prices are going up, not because of urban development but because of "tax shelter" provisions of income tax laws.

--Preferential tax laws promote urban sprawl by encouraging close-in farmland to be held off the market for further speculative gains.

--To be effective as a means of preserving farmland, a permanent easement should be sold to the state in order to qualify for preferential assessment.

--Statistics on the relatively constant supply of farmland are deceptive. We are losing our best farmland even though the total remains the same. The land going out is better than the land coming in.

--There has been great success in preservation of historic areas by obtaining open space easements as gifts. The income tax advantages of such "gifts" are substantial, not only against current income, but in estate planning where they can achieve a 30-40% reduction in inheritance taxes.

STATE NEWS

Wyoming - Land Use Task Force of the State Rural Development Committee has made arrangements for assisting county rural development groups.

Montana - As reported in the newsletter of the Old West Regional Commission: The State and Bureau of Land Management Officials have signed a memorandum of understanding to allow joint state-federal cooperation on land use decisions. The Governor said that the agreement is a vehicle to assure the state will decide land use policies.

Minnesota - Regional Rural Development Committees are conducting training programs for USDA personnel involved in land use planning. A state newsletter on land use is being published.

NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS

--"Environmental Comment," published by the Urban Land Institute, devoted its May 1975 issue to the subject of Agricultural Land Retention: An Emerging Issue. Available from:

Urban Land Institute
1200 18th Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20036

--"Land Resources Today." This is a set of three leaflets discussing issues, citizens' roles, and policy instruments for land use planning. Available from:

Prof. John A. Quinn
437 Mumford Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

--"State Land Use Laws in the Northeast." This is a compendium and classification of selected statutes by Leslie C. Hyde. This report provides a brief description of each of the land use laws in twelve northeastern states. Available from:

Northeast Regional Center
for Rural Development
242 Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853

--"Programs, Policies, and Legal Authorities Affecting the Use of Land in Minnesota." Available from:

State Planning Office
101 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

--"The Green Plan: A Basic Understanding of Florida's Resource Limitation as a Foundation for Land Use Planning." Available from:

Division of State Planning
660 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

LAND USE NOTES #3 Issued August 28, 1975
Warren Zitzmann, Editor
